# CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTUS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN THANE DISTRICT IN THE POST REFORM PERIOD

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***In****dia's textiles industry is one of the mainstays of the national economy. It is also one of the largest contributing sectors of India's exports worldwide. It plays important role in terms of generating revenue and employment. In the liberalized post-quota period, India has emerged as a major sourcing destination for buyers from all over the globe. The government has been continually supporting the textiles exports sector through various policy initiatives to enable the sector to increase market share in the global textiles markets.The review of the literature identified inherent strength of textile industries on account of the lower labour costs prevailing in India. Textile industries was traditionally were highly protected vulnerable in the globalized era..*

*The man- made textile industry came into existence in India in the early thirties. Man- made fibres have already made great strides in the developed countries and their impact is being felt in the developing countries where there is immense scope for the development of the man-made fibre and textile industry.*

*There have been a lot of changes in textile industry since the liberalization of the economy in 1991. Textile exports contribute about 30 % of the national exports. This indicates that there is tremendous room to expand the textile export….*

*Yarn quality is the prime factor that determines the images of any mill in the market and the price that its yarn can realize. the profitability and survival of the mill depend largerly on quality standard maintained by the mill. India is facing very intense competition from other countries and therefore will have to be competitive in terms of quality, price and delivery.*

*Hence the present study is a step towards probing of the performance ,prospectus and problem and bottlenecks in the export sector and will suggest the remedial measures to ensure Indian exports shine in the global scenario in terms of their unique competitiveness. Moreover this would aid in bridging the gap between policy makers expectations and the export sector demands to enhance competitiveness.*

*This new dimension will unfold various issues and will make recommendations on key parameters the changed international scenario requires analyzing the Indian textile industry*

*in terms of its potential advantages, key success factors, preparing dues to meet the challenges.*

**EVOLUTION OF STUDY -**

*The natural fibers like cotton and wool have been in use for various textiles purpose for many centuries. There is no evidence to show that cotton as a textile fiber was in use more than 5000 years ago. In the past few decades a dramatic change in the pattern of fiber consumption is seen with manmade fibres capturing the major share of the world fiber market. This is due to the superior properties of the man- made and their freedom from trash and other foreign impurities.*

*Nature fibres are those that are available in nature. Cotton, wool, silk, jute are some of the major natural fibres which have attained a commercial importance in the fiber world. Natural fibres are facing stiff competition in the fiber market following the introduction of manmade fibres. Nature fibres are still holding their commercial status by virtue of some special characteristics properties, which are not available with manmade fibres. There, cotton fiber is still considering ad king of fibres, the queen being the silk. Cotton is known for its cool wear, silk for its elegance, wool for its resilience and warmth, jute for its cheapness and durability in storing and transporting goods. Before the man- made (artificial yarn) made their appearance the major textile fiber were cotton, wool, silk, and jute each requiring a different system of yarnproduction . the man- made when first produce were cut in staple form so as to make them suitable for processing on the cotton or the worsted system of spinning, specifically tailor – man-made , has undergone a lot of re- thinking.*

*The textile industry came into existence in India in the early thirties. Though the industry was progressing, it was not in consonance with the development taking place in other parts of the world. The problems faced in its development have been numerous, particular due to the misconception that textile are luxuries. .In spite of these difficulties the industry progressed and despite the interest in research in meeting the clothing requirements, they were making rather slow inroads in the less developed countries. Though some of the less developed countries had the resources for creating the base for man-made fibres and textile there were lack of awarenessof the importance of fibres. Historically,*

**NEED OF THE PROPOSED STUDY-:**

*No nation can in isolation, interdependence among various nations and government is an inevitable factor in the modern world this interdependence is particualry pre- dominate in the sphere of international trade and commerce.*

*The differences in climate condition and natural resources, technology and capital provide some regions and countries with a natural advantage over regions and countries in the production and sale of some goods. Although it may possible for a country to produce every kind of goods and services it requires, it can produce them with equal advantage.it is therefore prudent or advantages for a country to produce and sale those goods for which it has a comparative advantage and import those goods in which it has a comparative disadvantage. This will provide wide varieties of goods and improve standard of living to the consumers of the country. Textile industries in the thane district too are affected after the economic reforms. They have been facing number of challenges.*

*Export is important for all countries whether developed or undeveloped. The need and importance of export marketing can be explained from view point of a country and that of a business organization.*

*They are as follows:*

1. *Widens market*
2. *Prices stability*
3. *Strength the relation between countries*
4. *Optimum utilization of factor of production*
5. *Development of industries and tertiary sector*
6. *To overcome trade deficits and debt servicing*

*Export trade thus leads to growth and development of a country by*

1. *Providing opportunities for increasing production*
2. *Enabling specialization in production of goods for which it has natural advantage*
3. *Facilitating optimum utilization of available resources.*
4. *Providing access to essential raw materials*
5. *Leading to improvement in the quality of production and consequently*
6. *Increasing the demand for the goods and thereby foreign earnings*

***OBJECTIVES -:***

***1.*** *To study the significance and role of textile industries in Thane district*

*2. To analyze the export performance of textile industries in Thane district*

*3. To explore challenges of textile industries after economic reforms in thane district*

*4. To review government policies announced for the development of textile industries.*

*5. To suggest measures for the growth of textile industries in Thane district*

**SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY -:**

*In spite of having competitive advantages many bottlenecks continue to exist in export procedural policy frameworks. The study is a deliberate attempt to provide the significant information to the economists, planners, exporters and policy makers to develop a conducive environment with a realistic and sound policy, procedural and infrastructural support system, enabling Indian textile export units to take advantage of their core competencies to capture global competitive advantage.*

*Export is important for all countries whether developed or underdeveloped. The need and importance of export marketing can be explained from the view point of a country and that of a business organization. Therefore this study will focus on various aspects of the textile industries especially after economic reforms.*

**HYPOTHESIS -:**

*H1:There are positive impacts of globalization on textile industries in thane district*

*H2: There are no economic challenges faced by textile industries in the post reform period*

*H3: There is positive association between government policies and growth of textile industries*

**LITERATURE REVIEW -:**

**Shahida(2013)** : *studied and examined the domestic and global scenario of textile industries. She showed that the Indian textile industries are getting diversified into value-added technical industries. She studied twelve segments of the industry and showed their economic performances.*

***Gian Gaur (2014):*** *examined the development small scale textile industries in Punjab. He highlighted the growth of the industry as well as technical efficiency of the units in Punjab. He observed that there is not uniform growth of textile industries in Punjab. He also stated that these units are technically inefficient in Punjab.*

***Narula (2014)****Studied and examined that by increasing commodity and geographical diversification of textile exports, further adequacy of infrastructure, quality upgradation of export products through enhanced research and development activity, foreign direct investment in garment sector, less cumbersome regulatory environment are some of the pre-requisites, which would also help in improving international competitiveness. Further, India needs to rationalize tariff and non-tariff barriers in order to sharpen its.*

***Uchikawa(2014)***

*He studied the relationship between structural change of the textile industry and export performance of cotton fabrics and ready-made garments and impact of the foreign trade policies on development of the textile industryTherefore, the restriction might affect India's exports, but it cannot explain the reasons completely that Indian cotton textiles have lost competitiveness in the international market.*

*Modern machinery and skilled labour is necessary for improving quality and for the achievement of standardisation. To accomplish the purpose, establishment of modern and well organised manufacturing units should be encouraged. At the same time, the interests of labourers should be protected by labour and wage laws.*

***Chaudhary (2015****: he identified the weakness and treats abroad , it was opined by the researcher that quality is the most vital issue to be addressed by the Indian exporters. It covered the details of export of textile products to EU Nations. It is suggested that if care*

*taken by the exporter, the export would grow at much faster rate and they not only penetrate the market but also rule the market.*

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY-:**

**PRIMARY DATA -:**

*Primary Data will be collected by the means of questionnaire. The primary data will be also be collected through interaction and discussion with various officers. The researcher adopted the following methods for collecting "Primary Data".*

- ***Questionnaires**: Separate questionnaire for the above said will be prepared and they will be administered to each category of the respondents.*
- ***Interview:** In this study, both structured and unstructured interview techniques will be adopted to collect information. .*

**A. SECONDARY DATA -:**

Secondary data for research will be collected through Books, Magazines, Journals, and Websites and official reported. to enhance the conceptual knowledge and to get a better understanding of the topic of the study.

**LIMITATIONS -:**

1. *This study is restricted to thane districts only*
2. *Only registered textile industries will be chosen for the study*

**TENTATIVE CHAPTER SCHEME-:**

*This study is divided into six chapters, which are as follows –*

1. **Chapter One:**

   *This chapter deals with Introduction of topic, Aims and objectives of the study, Significance of the study, Review of the Literature Hypothesis, Research Methodology & Sampling techniques, Limitations of the study, , Organization of the study etc.*

2. **Chapter Two:**

   *This chapter deals with literature review on the textile industries.*

3. **Chapter Three:**

   *This chapter deals with the theoretical aspects of textile industry in India and thane district, export performance and trends of textile industry in thane district*

4. **Chapter Four:-**

   *This chapter deals with analysis of data*

5. **Chapter Four:**

   *This chapter deals with statistical presentation of the data and hypothesis testing*

6. **Chapter Five:**

   *This chapter deals with Conclusion, Suggestions and Recommendations for further study*

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